



LLAW 1016
18 SEPTEMBER 2025

LECTURE 3

LEGAL RESEARCH AND WRITING

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COURSE TIMETABLE



Week of (Mon)	Tutorial Schedule (M-F)	Lecture Schedule (Thurs afternoon 4-4.50 pm)
01 Sept	No tutorials this week	Lecture 1 (04 Sep)
08 Sept	Tutorial 1	Lecture 2 (11 Sep)
15 Sept	Tutorial 2	Lecture 3 (18 Sep)
22 Sept	Tutorial 3	Lecture 4 (25 Sep)
29 Sept	Tutorial 4 (meets the week of 29 Sept or 06 Oct - confirm with your tutor)	Lecture 5 (02 Oct)
06 Oct		Lecture 6 (09 Oct)
13 Oct	No lecture or tutorial – READING WEEK	
20 Oct	Tutorial 5	Lecture 7 (23 Oct)
27 Oct	Tutorial 6	Lecture 8 (30 Oct)
03 Nov	Tutorial 7	Lecture 9 (06 Nov)
10 Nov	Tutorial 8	Lecture 10 (13 Nov)
17 Nov	Tutorial 9	Lecture 11 (20 Nov)
24 Nov	Tutorial 10	
01-05 Dec	HKU Revision Period	
Dec (TBC)	Final assessment – date pending	
06-23 Dec	HKU Assessment Period	

LAST TIME, WE COVERED:

- Understanding Hong Kong Ordinances (part 2)
- Other legal research tools

OUTLINE

- **Recap and reminders**
- The legal analysis process
- What is good (legal) writing?

LAW LIBRARY TRAINING VIDEOS



Law Library - Research Training Videos



	Description	Recording	Slides
	Database Training - Westlaw Edge UK	Coming Soon	Coming Soon
16 Oct 2025	Legal Database Training - Lexis China	Coming Soon	N/A
15 Oct 2025	Legal Database Training - Westlaw Classic	Coming Soon	Coming Soon
12 Sep 2025	Human Rights Law Research with Lexis+ Hong Kong	Watch	N/A
6 Sep 2025	Introduction to the Law Library for PCLL Students	Watch	Download
5 Sep 2025	Essential Resources for Human Rights Law Research	Watch	Download
5 Sep 2025	Human Rights Law Research with Westlaw Asia and Westlaw Edge UK	Watch	Download
4 Sep 2025	Introduction to the Law Library and Legal Research for LLM & MCL Students	Watch	Download
7 Aug 2025	Legal Database Training - Westlaw Asia and Westlaw Edge UK	Watch	Download
7 Aug 2025	Legal Database Training - Lexis+ Hong Kong	Watch	N/A
7 Aug 2025	Introduction to the Law Library and Legal Research for JD Students	Watch	Download
10 Apr 2024	Introduction to new AI Legal Research Tool - Lexis+ Hong Kong	Watch	N/A
31 Jan 2024	Webinar on Westlaw Edge UK and Westlaw Asia	Watch	N/A

DEFINITIONS – TIPS + PITFALLS

Ordinance-specific

May be
contradictory

Sometimes not
included in the
ordinance

May be in-text in
section where term
1st mentioned (not
in interpretation)

Ambiguity even
within definitions

May be counter-
intuitive

KEY STARTING POINTS FOR RESEARCH

- What are the source(s) of law / authority(ies) / applicable rule(s)? Where can you find these? (Library print collection, e-resources, legal databases, legal journals / periodicals, gov't websites, other websites, etc.)
- How does the does the source affect interpretation / authority / relevance / weight?
- Finding information vs. finding reliable, objective information
- What does your research tell you? (Analysis phase)
- Avoid the “information dump” – mere recitation, collection of sources without application / organization
- Weigh evidence / gather multiple perspectives before your analysis (confirm, verify, address, distinguish – what do we do with potentially contradicting information / authorities?)
- Can we look a level deeper? Does your research suggest avenues for additional research?

OUTLINE

- Recap and reminders
- **The legal analysis process**
- What is good (legal) writing?

WHAT IS LEGAL ANALYSIS?

- Legal analysis is the process of identifying one or more **issues presented** by a client's facts (or hypothetical scenario) and then determining **what law applies** and how it applies.
- In conducting legal analysis, you:
 - **Apply existing law to the facts** of a specific case or set of circumstances
 - Explore **how and why** a specific law / legal rule does or does not apply

01

Writing is linear

02

Often there are
multiple issues
and rules to
analyze

How can you
keep your
answer
organized
(and not a
confusing
jumble?)

KEY CHALLENGES

THE LEGAL ANALYSIS PROCESS

IRAC

1 Issue

- Identify the issue or issues (legal question or questions) raised by the facts.

What is the question that you need to answer?

2 Rule

- Identify the rule that governs this issue

What is the applicable law that allows you to answer this question?

3 Application

- Decide how this rule applies to the facts

How does this law operate in relation to your question and facts?

4 Conclusion

- Reach a conclusion that answers the question

What is the answer to the question?

THE LEGAL ANALYSIS PROCESS

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STEP 1 – IDENTIFY THE ISSUE / QUESTION PRESENTED

- **Not all the facts you are given** (either in a problem statement or by a client) will be relevant. What are the **key legally-relevant facts**?
- This step will guide the entire analysis process – if you cannot identify the question, you will not be able to answer it
- One fact pattern may raise multiple different issues → separate the issues
- Research and analyze each separate issue as part of a separate process

THIS WEEK IN TUTORIAL

- Practice issue-spotting in a scenario
- The fact pattern has a deliberate mix of legal / non-legal issues, and elements that are ambiguous requiring clarification
- Addressing these ambiguities – what can you do to clarify?

How can you effectively answer a legal question from a client?

How can you astutely answer a problem question on an exam?

ISSUE-SPOTTING STRATEGIES

- Try not to get distracted by interesting aspects of the case / question that are irrelevant, or that are not part of the assignment
- Legal analysis is first and foremost an exercise in **scoping** – what is the legal question, and which facts are relevant to the legal question?
- If you get overwhelmed, or if you are unsure where to start when framing an issue, break the issue down into sub-parts



RESEARCH FIRST?

- Sometimes initial research is needed before you can accurately identify legal issues
- For example, required elements listed in a rule may be a good way to structure your issues list
- You won't know these elements until you find the rule
- Be open to doing research before finalizing how you frame your issues

THE LEGAL ANALYSIS PROCESS

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STEP 2 – IDENTIFY THE RULE / APPLICABLE LAW

- What is the law that potentially applies to this situation?
- Remember, there are generally 2 types of law: **enacted law** and **case law**
- What are the key differences between enacted law and case law?

CONSIDERING SOURCES OF LAW

Enacted law

- Laws adopted to create general rules of conduct
- These rules are designed to apply to everyone in a jurisdiction, to all people under the power of the government (i.e. they are broader in scope than a single dispute between parties)
- Usually enacted by a legislature
- Includes constitutions, statutes / ordinances, treaties, administrative regulations

Case law

- Announced by a court in the written opinion by which it decides a dispute
- Law made by courts when they interpret existing law or create new law (if there is no statutory or constitutional law to govern a legal dispute)
- A court judgment (also called an “opinion”) is the court’s written statement explaining its decision. This typically includes a statement of facts, a description of the points of law, and the court’s rationale
- Has the power of precedent

Our focus thus far

THE LEGAL ANALYSIS PROCESS

IRAC

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What is the answer to the question?

STEP 3 – DECIDE HOW THE RULE APPLIES TO THE FACTS

- Identify the elements of the rule (are there many elements / sub-parts / a list of requirements?)
- Pay attention to lists (are the requirements of the list joined with “and” or “or”?)
- Apply your facts to each of the elements – show how each of the elements is satisfied (or is not satisfied) by the facts you have
- The role of speculative application – you may not have all the facts needed to reach a conclusion on each question raised, or element of a rule.

THE LEGAL ANALYSIS PROCESS

IRAC

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- Reach a conclusion that answers the question

What is the answer to the question?

STEP 4 – ANSWER THE QUESTION

- This is a “therefore” statement based on the application exercise you have conducted
- If there are several sub-issues that you have investigated, you will have a conclusion for each of these, plus an overall conclusion to the question presented (which takes all of the sub-issues into account)
- Don’t be afraid of “it depends” – you may have contingencies or assumptions included in your answer.
 - can strengthen an explanation rather than weaken it
 - shows understanding of possibilities for variation + an understanding of nuance
 - acknowledgement that you may not know all the facts
- Check to make sure that your conclusion is consistent with the earlier analysis you have conducted

THE IMPORTANCE OF SCOPING

- By the time you reach the conclusion stage, it will be clear whether your initial framing of the issue made sense
- If you can't formulate a conclusion, it's a sign you need to re-frame the issue(s)
- Most often, this means refining the scope of the question to be more precise, or breaking down a complex question into smaller related questions that make sense in context

APPROACHING QUESTIONS

Diagnosis

Research + Review Materials

Plan + Outline

Write

Edit + Polish

LET'S PRACTICE

SAMPLE QUESTION (ADAPTED FROM PREVIOUS CLASS)

Olivia and Harvey are students at Tai Tam University who participate on the debate team. The TTU debate team is preparing to take part in the International Law Student Invitational moot court competition, which will be held in August 2026 in London. Olivia and Harvey are concerned about the cost of the trip, since they will need to cover their own plane tickets, hotel, ground transportation, and meals during the competition. Harvey's uncle owns an electronics store, and he wants to support Harvey's academic development. He donates a new laptop to Olivia and Harvey and says they are welcome to sell it to raise money for the debate trip. Harvey has a better idea: they will sell raffle tickets for \$300 each. All purchased tickets will go into a lucky draw, and the winner will receive the laptop – and Olivia and Harvey will be able to keep the cash.

Consider if Harvey and Olivia will be violating any Hong Kong Ordinance if they follow through with this idea. If so, how can Olivia and Harvey develop a fund-raising plan without violating the law?

ISSUE SPOTTING

law about raffles in hong kong

AI Mode All Images News Videos Short videos Forums More Tools

 Hong Kong e-Legislation
<https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/cap148>

Cap. 148 Gambling Ordinance
1 Jul 2022 — Lotteries are lawful if they are authorized by or under the Betting Duty Ordinance (Cap. 108), the Government Lotteries Ordinance (Cap. 334) or ...

Hong Kong e-Legislation logo >
has in his possession a lottery ticket relating to an unlawful ...

Cap. 148 Gambling Ordinance >
Gaming is lawful if the game is played on a social occasion in ...

[More results from \[elegislation.gov.hk\]\(https://www.elegislation.gov.hk\) »](#)

 Office of the Licensing Authority
https://www.hadla.gov.hk/HAD-Lottery_GR_eng

Reference Guide on Organisation of Lottery Activities
22 Jul 2025 — Anyone who wishes to conduct a lottery event in Hong Kong **must apply for a lottery licence from the public officer**. You can obtain the ...

SHIFT TO PRIMARY SOURCE

**電子版香港法例**
Hong Kong e-Legislation

Home | Search | Browse ▾ | Gazette | Editorial Records | Useful Information ▾ | Others ▾

Quick Search Enter Cap. No. or Cap. Title Section/Rule No. 🔍 Enter keyword(s) 🔍 Option ▾

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Cap. 148 Gambling Ordinance

CAP 148

NOTE FORMAT:

- ☐ Long Title
- ☐ Part I Preliminary
- ☐ 1. Short title
- ☐ 2. Interpretation
- ☐ Part II Gambling and Lotteries
Unlawful
- ☐ 3. Gambling is unlawful
- ☐ 4. Lotteries are unlawful
- ☐ Part III Offences Relating to
Gambling and Lotteries
- ☐ 5. Unlawful gambling
establishments
- ☐ 6. Gambling in a gambling
establishment
- ☐ 7. Bookmaking
- ☐ 8. Betting with a bookmaker
- ☐ 9. Promoters of lotteries
- ☐ 10. Selling lottery tickets
- ☐ 11. Buying lottery tickets
- ☐ 12. Publications as to lotteries

TOC / index

To amend the law relating to gambling.

[17 February 1977] *L.N. 44 of 1977*
(*Format changes—E.R. 5 of 2018*)

Part I

Preliminary

1. **Short title**

This Ordinance may be cited as the Gambling Ordinance.

2. **Interpretation**

In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires—

betting slip (投注單) includes the whole or any part of a document or thing, or a copy or other reproduction of the whole or any part of a document or thing, which, either alone or in conjunction or combination with—

- (a) any other document or thing or a copy or other reproduction of any other document or thing; or
- (b) part of any document or thing or a copy or other reproduction of part of any document or thing,

evidences the soliciting, receiving, negotiating or settling of a bet; (*Added 53 of 1981 s. 2. Amended 42 of 1990 s. 2*)

Law text

CAP 148 S.9

- ☐ 9. Promoters of lotteries
- ☐ 10. Selling lottery tickets
- ☐ 11. Buying lottery tickets

9. Promoters of lotteries

Any person who promotes, organizes, conducts or manages, or otherwise has control of, an unlawful lottery commits an offence and is liable—

- (a) on summary conviction to a fine of \$5,000,000 and to imprisonment for 2 years; or
- (b) on conviction on indictment to a fine of \$5,000,000 and to imprisonment for 7 years.

(Replaced 12 of 2002 s. 6)

CAP 148 S.10

- ☐ 9. Promoters of lotteries
- ☐ 10. Selling lottery tickets
- ☐ 11. Buying lottery tickets

10. Selling lottery tickets

Any person who—

- (a) sells or otherwise disposes of a ticket relating to an unlawful lottery;
 - (b) has in his possession a lottery ticket relating to an unlawful lottery with a view to its sale or other disposal,
- commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 5 and to imprisonment for 2 years.

(Amended E.R. 4 of 2021)

CAP 148 S.11

- ☐ 9. Promoters of lotteries
- ☐ 10. Selling lottery tickets
- ☐ 11. Buying lottery tickets

11. Buying lottery tickets

- (1) Any person who has in his possession a ticket relating to an unlawful lottery commits an offence and is liable — (*Amended 38 of 1994 s. 4*)
- (a) on first conviction to a fine at level 3 and to imprisonment for 3 months;
 - (b) on second conviction to a fine at level 4 and to imprisonment for 6 months;
 - (c) on third or subsequent conviction to a fine at level 5 and to imprisonment for 9 months. (*Amended E.R. 4 of 2021*)
- (2) In this section, **lottery** (獎券活動) does not include a lottery promoted, conducted or managed outside Hong Kong. (*Added 38 of 1994 s. 4*)

(*Amended 42 of 1990 s. 8*)

OTHER RELEVANT SECTIONS:

- ☐ Long Title
- ☐ Part I Preliminary
- ☐ 1. Short title
- ☐ 2. Interpretation
- ☐ Part II Gambling and Lotteries
Unlawful
- ☐ 3. Gambling is unlawful
- ☐ 4. Lotteries are unlawful
- ☐ Part III Offences Relating to
Gambling and Lotteries

4. **Lotteries are unlawful**

- (1) Save as provided in subsections (2) and (3) lotteries are unlawful.
- (2) Lotteries are lawful if they are authorized by or under the Betting Duty Ordinance (Cap. 108), the Government Lotteries Ordinance (Cap. 334) or a licence granted under section 22.
- (3) It is lawful to participate in the chances of a lawful lottery.

DEFINITIONS SECTION:

- ☐ Long Title
- ☐ Part I Preliminary
- ☐ 1. Short title
- ☐ 2. Interpretation
- ☐ Part II Gambling and Lotteries
Unlawful
- ☐ 3. Gambling is unlawful
- ☐ 4. Lotteries are unlawful
- ☐ Part III Offences Relating to
Gambling and Lotteries

lottery (獎券活動) includes—

- (a) a raffle;
 - (b) a sweepstake;
 - (c) tse fa (字花);
 - (d) hung piu (紅票);
 - (e) po piu (鋪票);
 - (f) any competition for money or other property success in which—
 - (i) involves guessing or estimating the results of future events, or of past events the results of which are not generally known; or
 - (ii) does not depend to a substantial degree upon the exercise of skill by the competitors; and
 - (g) any game, method, device or scheme for distributing or allotting prizes by lot or chance,
- whether promoted, conducted or managed in or outside Hong Kong; (*Amended 38 of 1994 s. 2*)

LICENSE UNDER S.22

Time-sensitive... how long will this process take?

22. Licences

- (1) The public officer appointed by the Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs may— (*Amended 17 of 2011 s. 28; L.N. 144 of 2022*)
 - (a) by licence authorize—
 - (i) the promotion and conduct of any lottery for the purposes of a club, association or other body of persons approved by the public officer appointed by the Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs; (*Amended 17 of 2011 s. 28; L.N. 144 of 2022*)
 - (ii) the organization and conduct of a game of tombola by a society which is not an unlawful society within the meaning of the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151) or is a person to whom that Ordinance does not apply; (*Amended 75 of 1992 s. 37*)
 - (iii) the organization and conduct of a game of amusement with prizes to be conducted on premises licensed under section 4 of the Places of Public Entertainment Ordinance (Cap. 172);
 - (iv) the organization and conduct of a trade promotion competition by a person engaged in trade or business; (*Added L.N. 110 of 1980*)

HOME AFFAIRS DEPT

Reference Guide on Organisation of Lottery Activities

All applicants for and holders of Lottery Licences are advised to read this Reference Guide which serves to assist them to get conversant with all licence conditions as required by law and the administrative requirements as stipulated by the public officer appointed by the Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs.

2. Lottery organisers should dutifully comply with all licence conditions and related administrative requirements.
3. Members of the public, who are patrons of lottery events, could then be able to identify responsible organisers.

Includes application forms, sample tickets, and list of documents required to obtain a license

OTHER LEGAL RESEARCH IDEAS:

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
Press Releases

GovHK 香港政府一站通 繁體版 簡體版 RSS

Police strongly condemn behaviour endangering put

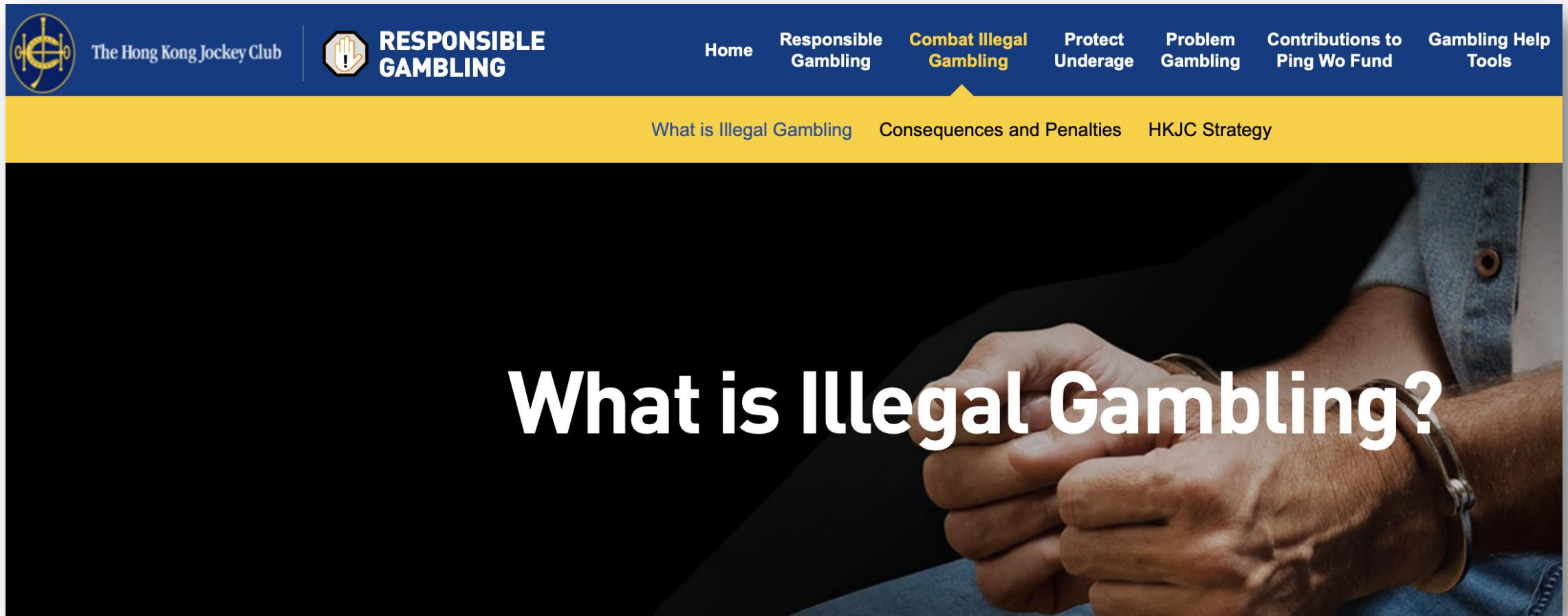
LCQ6: Regulation of lucky draw games or activities organised in the course of trade promotion

Following is a question by the Hon Shiu Ka-fai and a reply by the Secretary for Home Affairs, Mr Lau Kong-wah, in the Legislative Council today (June 28):

Question:

Quite a number of young entrepreneurs have relayed to me that with a view to promoting their products and services, they have introduced some lucky draw games and activities, so as to attract patronage to their physical or online shops. However, the law enforcement authorities have alleged them of operating gaming activities without obtaining the relevant licences, such as Trade Promotion Competition Licence or Amusements with Prizes Licence, and have indicated that they may invoke the Gambling Ordinance to institute prosecutions against them. Such entrepreneurs have also pointed out that while such games and activities are quite popular in the neighbouring regions and are not against any law in those places, the laws of Hong Kong are overly stringent, thereby hindering their business development and making them unduly worried. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

OTHER LEGAL RESEARCH IDEAS:





Home and Youth Affairs Bureau

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
of the People's Republic of China



Gambling Policy

Gambling

- Gambling Policy
- Gambling Legislation
- Betting and Lotteries Commission

OTHER LEGAL
RESEARCH IDEAS:

OTHER LEGAL RESEARCH IDEAS:

The image shows the front cover of a legal publication. The background is a solid teal color. On the left side, there is a vertical white line. To the right of this line, the title 'THE GAMBLING LAW REVIEW' is written in a white, serif, all-caps font. 'THE' is smaller and positioned above 'GAMBLING'. 'LAW' and 'REVIEW' are on the same line, with 'REVIEW' being larger and starting further to the right. Below the title, the words 'FOURTH EDITION' are written in a smaller, white, serif, all-caps font.

THE GAMBLING LAW
REVIEW

FOURTH EDITION

Law firm publications on the topic: Mayer Brown Guide from 2019

THE GAMBLING LAW REVIEW

FOURTH EDITION

i Gaming

A 'game', which is one form of gambling, is widely defined to include 'a game of chance, a game of chance and skill combined and a pretended game of chance or chance and skill combined' and 'gaming' is defined to mean 'the playing of or at any game for winnings in money or other property whether or not any person playing the game is at risk of losing any money or other property'. Under these wide definitions, whatever activities where an element of chance is involved and the participants stand to win something will be a form of gambling, and will, therefore, be unlawful. One classic example of a game is a lucky draw, which is also a lottery. To lawfully conduct the game, the organiser has to obtain a licence and fulfill the conditions of the licence in conducting the game.

the player's skill and not chance and skill combined. For instance, a ping-pong game played on a ping-pong table is not a game because its outcome is solely based on the skill of the players, notwithstanding sometimes sports players will attribute the outcome of a match to their 'luck'. This is in contrast with someone's luck in a lucky draw where the participants have no control in the results at all.

CHECK LEXIS / ANNOTATED ORDINANCES FOR RELEVANT CASES:

- ☐ BUILDINGS ORDINANCE (CAP 123) ☆
- ☐ LANDS RESUMPTION ORDINANCE (CAP 124) ☆
- ☐ LAND REGISTRATION ORDINANCE (CAP 128) ☆
- ☐ LAND ACQUISITION (POSSESSORY TITLE) ORDINANCE (CAP 130) ☆
- ☐ TOWN PLANNING ORDINANCE (CAP 131) ☆
- ☐ PUBLIC HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES ORDINANCE (CAP 132) ☆
- ☐ DANGEROUS DRUGS ORDINANCE (CAP 134) ☆
- ☐ MENTAL HEALTH ORDINANCE (Cap 136) ☆
- ☐ GAMBLING ORDINANCE (CAP 148) ☆
- ☐ NEW TERRITORIES LEASES (EXTENSION) ORDINANCE (CAP 150) ☆
- ☐ SOCIETIES ORDINANCE (CAP 151) ☆
- ☐ NEW TERRITORIES (RENEWABLE GOVERNMENT LEASES) ORDINANCE (CAP 152) ☆

SOME THOUGHTS FOR DEVELOPMENT:

- Olivia and Harvey may be charged under s.9 (promotion of lotteries) and s.10 (selling lottery tickets) of Cap 148.
- Those purchasing tickets may be charged for the offence under s.11 (buying lottery tickets).
- To avoid committing these offences, the O + H need to examine s.4 to find ways to argue that the lottery is 'lawful'. The first method is to get a license under s.22 ... but this method may be time-consuming and carries additional costs.
- The other viable method may be to build in some 'exercise of skills' elements, so that the selection of a winner is not solely dependent on chance (see para. (g) of the definition of 'lottery').

HOW DO WE APPLY IRAC?

Consider if Harvey and Olivia will be violating any Hong Kong Ordinance if they follow through with this idea. If so, how can Olivia and Harvey develop a fund-raising plan without violating the law?

- Cap. 148 s. 4 states that lotteries are unlawful in Hong Kong unless an exception applies, such as if a lottery is authorized by an Ordinance, or if a license has been granted.
- Issue #1 – Whether the fundraising activities contemplated by Harvey and Olivia qualify as a “lottery” under Cap. 148
- Issue #2 – (If yes) Whether there are options for adjusting the plan to comply with the law
 - Issue 2.1: Can H + O obtain a license?
 - Issue 2.2: Can H + O adjust their lucky draw so that it doesn’t meet the definition of “lottery” in Cap. 148?

ISSUE 1: IS THIS A LOTTERY?

I

- We need to determine whether Olivia and Harvey's raffle would qualify as a lottery in Hong Kong.

R

- Cap. 148 s. 2 notes that the term "lottery" includes "a raffle" and "any game, method, device or scheme for distributing or allotting prizes by lot or chance."

A

- In their proposal, Olivia and Harvey plan to select their raffle winner by lucky draw, in other words by selecting a winner of the laptop at random from among those who purchased raffle tickets.

C

- Therefore, what O + H have proposed meets the definition of "lottery" under Cap. 148.

ISSUE 2: SINCE LOTTERIES ARE UNLAWFUL, IS THERE A LAWFUL WAY TO PROCEED?

Cap. 148 s. 4 states that lotteries are unlawful in Hong Kong unless an exception applies to make them lawful.



Lawful option 2.1: O + H plan a lottery and will obtain a license



Lawful option 2.2: O + H adjust their proposal so it's not a lottery after all

ISSUE 2.1:

IS THERE A WAY FOR A LOTTERY TO BE LAWFUL?

I

- What are the circumstances in which a lottery may be conducted lawfully in Hong Kong?

R

- Cap. 148 s. 4 specifies that lotteries are unlawful in Hong Kong unless authorized by and Ordinance or a license is granted. Cap. 148 s. 22 provides the details for obtaining such a license.

A

- O + H have proposed their raffle as a fundraiser to cover expenses related to a moot court trip to London in Aug. 2026, in 11 months. They would likely need to hold the raffle at least a few months in advance of their travel, to allow for the purchasing of flights and other time-sensitive arrangements.

C

- Depending on the length of time required to apply for a license and then wait for an affirmative response, this may be a lawful way for O + H to proceed with their raffle. However, there may be factors that make this route less desirable, such as the potential fees or time required to complete the process. Furthermore, a license is not guaranteed merely as the result of applying for one, which makes this an uncertain option for O + H.

ISSUE 2.2:

CAN O + H
ADJUST THEIR
LUCKY DRAW SO
IT DOESN'T MEET
THE DEFINITION
OF "LOTTERY"?

I

- Can O + H change the parameters of their lucky draw so that it falls outside the scope of "lottery" under Cap. 148 s. 2?

R

- Any method for "distributing or allotting prizes by lot or chance" will qualify as a lottery under Cap. 148 s. 2.

A

- If O + H are able to decide on a winner for the free laptop via some showing of knowledge or skill – for example a quiz, a contest requiring a design proposal, essay-writing, or some other submission from entrants – then this would alter the legal classification of their giveaway.

C

- O + H would be able to proceed lawfully with awarding a prize for entrants who demonstrate skills, who would pay an entry fee to participate. O + H would need to set clear parameters and rules for how entrants would be assessed. This may be a preferable option compared to licensing – potentially quicker to implement although more work required to structure, and it does not rely on a governmental decision.

IRAC IS A WRITING ORGANIZATION METHOD

- Often you will need to do research in order to define issues and sub-issues and decide how to frame them

APPROACHING QUESTIONS

Diagnosis

Research + Review Materials

Plan + Outline

Write

Edit + Polish

OUTLINE

- Recap and reminders
- The legal analysis process
- **What is good (legal) writing?**

WHAT IS GOOD WRITING?

- Better to ask – what does good writing do?

My answer: it clearly and effectively communicates with the intended audience about the subject.

LET'S UNPACK THIS: (BUT NOTE THAT THE ELEMENTS ARE INTER-RELATED)

Good writing clearly and effectively communicates with the intended audience on the subject.



- Understandable
- Accurate
- Free of errors (grammatically, factually, etc.)

LET'S UNPACK THIS: (BUT NOTE THAT THE ELEMENTS ARE INTER-RELATED)

Good writing clearly and effectively communicates with the intended audience on the subject.



Understand what you're trying to achieve.

What is the purpose of this writing? To present facts objectively? To persuade?

You can't determine what is effective until you know your goal

LET'S UNPACK THIS: (BUT NOTE THAT THE ELEMENTS ARE INTER-RELATED)

Good writing clearly and effectively communicates with the intended audience on the subject.



Communication is not one-sided.

Who is your audience? General public or a particular group? Knowing your audience will help you make decisions about appropriate:

- Vocabulary
- Tone
- Level of detail / specificity

This also includes formatting questions: how much space do you have? Page count / word limit? Any audience limitations (time scarcity, language, etc.)

LET'S UNPACK THIS: (BUT NOTE THAT THE ELEMENTS ARE INTER-RELATED)

Good writing clearly and effectively communicates with the intended audience on the subject.



What topics are relevant? What is in scope?

How narrowly or broadly is this subject defined?

What are the core issues / facts / grounds / standards to be discussed (and what can you leave out)?

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WE CAN'T DEFINE GOOD WRITING WITHOUT CONTEXT

- **Context matters** to determine whether writing is effective (consider audience, style / tone, intended purpose of your writing)
- Remember, it's all about effective communication **with your audience/reader**.
- Although many principles of **good writing are universal**, there are some **key differences between effective writing generally and effective legal writing**. There are opportunities to be creative in legal writing.... but clarity, structure, and avoidance of confusion are more important than stylistic flourishes in most circumstances
- We will go over key principles / guidelines specific to legal writing in detail in the coming weeks, with many examples

LEGAL WRITING AND AI



KEY ISSUES

- What does it mean to learn how to write?
- How can teachers determine that a student has learned how to write well? (Assessment)
- End product vs. process
- Create from a blank page vs. edit/refine/recognize

“WHO” MATTERS WHEN ASSESSING USE OF GENAI

- Existing expertise level of the prompter
- Ability to critically assess output
- Is it valuable time savings and brainstorming assistance? Or weakening skill development?

For each assignment allowing AI use, you must create an ***Acknowledgement of AI Use*** statement that includes:

- Which technology/app/platform(s) you used
- The date(s) you used it
- The prompts you used
- How you used the output in your work, including but not limited to a description of the nature of your changes/additions to the output.

REVIEW COURSE GEN AI POLICY ON MOODLE

REMEMBER...

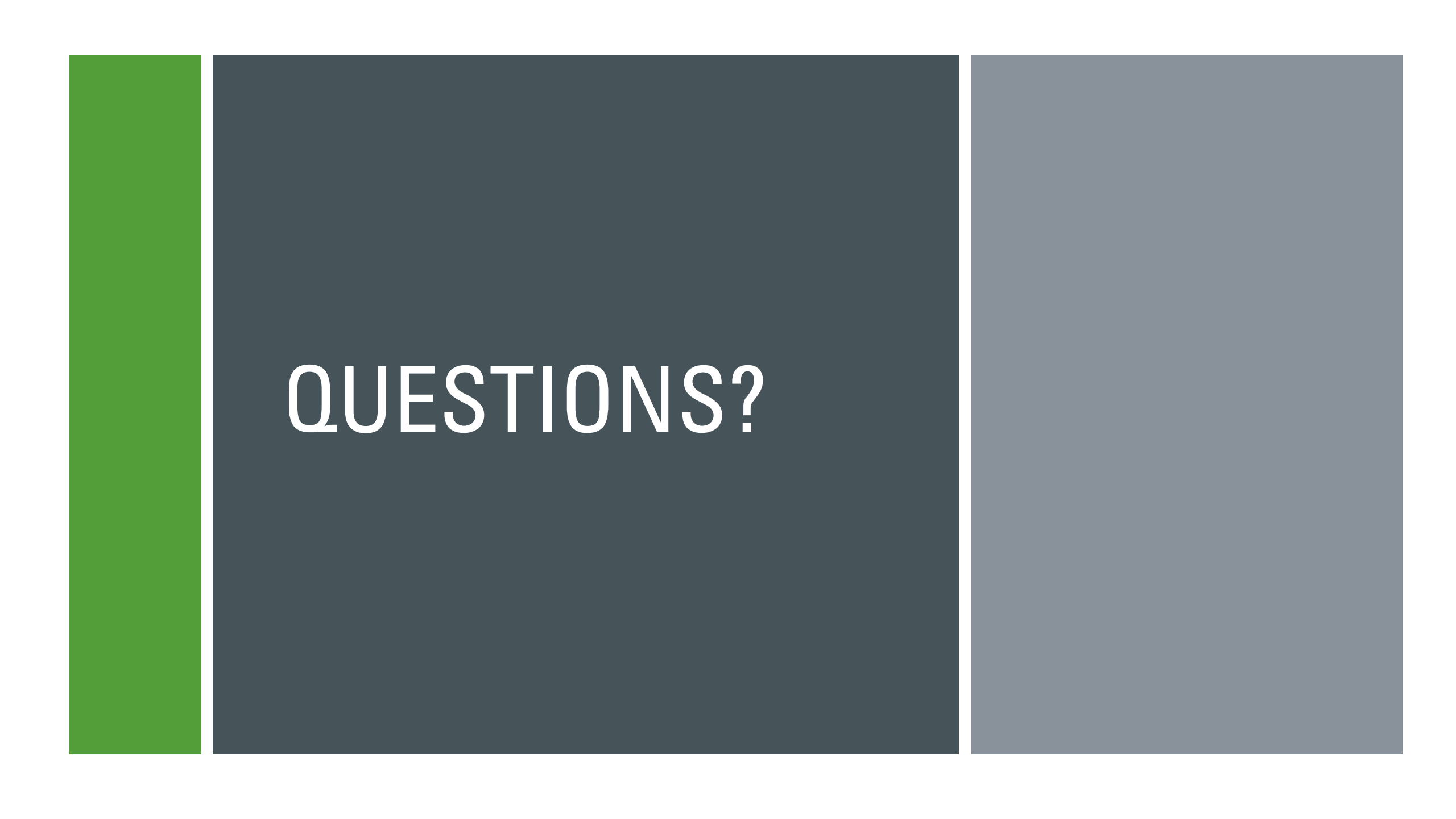
- You are the author of the work you produce
- As author, you are responsible for what you include in an assignment
- Even when you are using AI in an appropriate manner, it is your responsibility to **understand, edit, and scrutinize the output for sense and accuracy**



LOOKING FORWARD

PRACTICE
IMPLEMENTING
AND USING IRAC
IN T3





QUESTIONS?